

DEFENSIO CAROLINÆ

Wherein due Notice is taken of what
is delivered by

BRITANNUS, WELSHINGHAM, &c.

In several

GAZETTEERS;

Injurious to the Memory of

King CHARLES I.

To which is added, A

POSTSCRIPT,

WHEREIN

Among other Things not unworthy of Notice, is
inserted a solemn DECLARATION of *Forty-four*
Lords and Privy Counsellors, in Behalf of
HIS MAJESTY.

THE SECOND EDITION.

'Tis some Excuse for the Dishonour of the Nation, in the
late Rebellion, that we can shew so brave a List of Nobil-
ity, and Gentry, who fell in Defence of their King.

Bishop of SARUM's Sermon before the late Queen.

L O N D O N:

Printed for THOMAS BOREMAN, near Child's
Coffee-House in St. Paul's Church-yard.

M.DCC.XXXV.





DEFENSIO
CAROLI Regis.

I'Le give the Reader a short Account how I came to be engaged in this Controversy, what Steps have been taken by me, and how the Authors of the GAZETTEER have proceeded therein. Reading the *Gazetteer* of *August* the 26th, I found King CHARLES I. stigmatiz'd with this Brand; *That He was an Enemy to Law and Liberty*; in a Letter sign'd *Britannus*: who is pleased every *Tuesday* to oblige the Learned World with his Lucubrations, containing curious Remarks and Observations; either Political or Historical.

I own, so reproachful a Character, given a King who had been near *Ninety* Years in his Grave; and who, by the Honourable and better Part of his Subjects, was esteem-

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ed the Best, and Wisest Prince in *Europe*, did a little move me : and thereupon I inserted in FOG's *Journal* of the 26th of *August*, a short Letter, wherein I took care to avoid all Indecency towards Majesty, to express a due Regard to the MARTYR's Memory and Honour ---- I therein said, (repeating *Britannus's* defaming Character) Words justly applicable to His REBELLIOUS Subjects, (who trampled those Invaluable Blessings under foot ; having, according to *David Jenkins*, destroyed above an Hundred *Acts of Parliament*, and been guilty of all Crimes from *Treason* to *Trespass*) but no ways belonging to Him, who in Conjunction with the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, stood up for the Laws and Liberties of their Country : which, with the Life of *their Defender*, expir'd, and lay buried in a common Grave. This general Adherence of the valuable Part of the Nation to the Royal Cause, which they asserted at the Peril of their Liberty, Property, and even their Lives, I thought a Justification of the King's Cause ; which so many Eminent Men could never have so zealously espous'd, at the Hazard of All that was dear to them, only to purchase (what is abhorrent to Nature) Arbitrary Power and Slavery. To this I subjoin'd the Testimony of that most upright Judge, *David Jenkins*, in proof of the King's great Regard to the Laws, given with

with the utmost Solemnity, in the following Words.

“ IN the time of the Attorneyships of
 “ Mr. *Noy* and the Lord *Banks*, they were
 “ pleas’d to make often Use of me; and ma-
 “ ny References concerning Suits at Court,
 “ upon that Occasion, came to my Know-
 “ ledge; and as I shall answer to God up-
 “ on my last Account, this is Truth: that all
 “ or most of the References which I have
 “ seen in that kind, (and I have seen many)
 “ were to this Effect, *That His Majesty*
 “ *would be inform’d by his Council, if the*
 “ *Suits preferr’d were agreeable to the Laws,*
 “ *and not inconvenient to his People, before*
 “ *He would pass them.*” What could a just
 and pious Prince do more?

To this *Britannus* answered in the GAZETTEER of Sept. 9. by a longer Letter, which stripp’d of some Excursions, might have been reduc’d into a narrow Compass, without the least Injury to his *Answer*; no ways maim’d by such Defalcation, but retaining the same Strength and Force it had before. And that this Gentleman should have no cause to complain, I will lay before the Reader the concluding Paragraph, and what I’m confident *Britannus* will allow the most material Part of his Reply.

“ BUT if this be a wrong State of the
 “ Case; if King CHARLES pursued Mea-
 “ sures consistent with the Happiness of his
 B 2 “ Peo-

“ People ; if the Proceedings of the Coun-
 “ cil, the High-Commission Court, and the
 “ Star-chamber, were agreeable to our Con-
 “ stitution, and the Liberty of the People ;
 “ if all the wicked and unjust Projects that
 “ my Lord *Clarendon* complain'd of, all
 “ the Monopolies of Trade, and Taxation
 “ without Law, and against Law, were
 “ justifiable, and not destructive of Law
 “ and Liberty ; if to govern without Par-
 “ liaments, was no Violation of our Con-
 “ stitution ; if the Privileges of Parliament
 “ were never invaded ; if the Members
 “ thereof were never silenc'd, nor impri-
 “ son'd for their Freedom of Speech: If all
 “ these Things never happen'd ; but King
 “ CHARLES was always as ready to redress
 “ the Grievances of his People as They were
 “ to ask it, or Himself to promise it : then,
 “ what our Author (meaning his humble
 “ Servant) says of Him, may be true ; *That*
 “ *there was not a Man in his Dominions who*
 “ *had a greater Veneration for the Laws,*
 “ *nor a more vehement Desire for the Hap-*
 “ *pinefs of the People :* and it may be true
 “ also, that his Parliaments were, what He
 “ used to call them, *Vipers*.

To this I published a Replication in
Fog's Journal, of the 20th of September ;
 wherein (to omit his *Vipers*, about which
 he hath not been over ingenuous) I told
 him, that the Particulars hinted at in his

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concluding Paragraph, might be read in that Forerunner, and Preparative to the Grand Rebellion, the *Remonstrance of the State of the Nation*; and in that Preparative to the Murder of the King, the *Declaration of the Commons* of the 11th of February, 47; — desiring the Reader to take notice, that *Britannus* seem'd pleas'd to deliver his Thoughts in the Language of the Rebels. I added, that should I, to gratify that Gentleman, allow that the *Perverse* and *Ungentleman-like* Behaviour of some Leaders in the House of Commons, the Abuse of Power by some Civil Officers, and the pressing Necessities of State, might occasion some Irregularities; or, to use his dearly-beloved Word, *Grievances*: I would at the same Time have it observed, that as when just Debts are paid, Bonds ought to be cancell'd; so when Grievances are redress'd, they are no longer to be objected as Errors: That Decency and Reason forbid any reproachful mention thereof; and that Truths this way told, are little better than Slanders.

To which I subjoin'd this Observation, which neither *Britannus*, nor *Walsingham*, nor any other of the Brotherhood, have thought fit to answer; That tho' the Rebel Parliament (which these Gentlemen are extremely loath to blame) made the Defence of the Protestant Religion, of Liberty and Property, and the Privileges of Parliament,

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the Ground of their Rebellion: yet at the Treaty at *Uxbridge*, which lasted twenty Days, the Parliament Commissioners offer'd nothing to be treated on concerning the Breach of any Law, or of the Liberty and Property of the Subject, or Privilege of Parliament. Now this remarkable Reservedness and Silence, at a Time the most proper to have Opened, shews their former Noise and Clamour to have been groundless, and themselves to have been a pack of fly Hypocrites.

To proceed — A Week had not pass'd before I was attack'd by a fresh Adversary, that great Champion *Francis Walsingham*; (for *Address* and *Decency*, a Writer of no small Renown) who in the *GAZETTEER* of *Thursday, September 28.* with an Air of Authority, began his Onset, after he made this most acute and sagacious Remark, (which, we are told, was always the Opinion of this profound Gentleman) “ That “ it requir'd more Masterly Talents to maintain Falshood, than to vindicate Truth.” Great was the Indignation of this worthy Person, and not a little was he mov'd, when he read in a printed Paper of the preceeding *Saturday*, That there were no Violations of Law in the Reign of King CHARLES the First; that we talk'd like Young Men, in speaking of that Government as a Grievance to the People; and that we ought to reform

reform our Understandings by the Works of Judge *Jenkins*.—Is it possible, says this Declaimer, to acquit that Reign, or even the Person of that unfortunate Prince, from the Charge of Violating the Laws; Acts of his own making? Observe next, how like a Master of Decency this Rhetorician proceeds, with what a tender and compassionate Sense he laments the Violence offered to Majesty; when he says, The tragical Fate he suffer'd, was the Effect of a Power not less lawless, or faithless, than that by which He violated all the Acts of Liberty, and the Petition of Right: It was the Effect of Military Violence. But then this Military Violence, was the Effect of his own ill Judgment, and illegal Measures.—How feelingly, and with what sympathy, (with equal Breeding and Charity) does he bemoan the Calamities of this Prince, whilst he assures us, that He suffered that calamitous Fate which could only make Him lamented; and that, had He breath'd his last in Exile, in the Manner of his abdicating Son, who could not exceed Him in any Act of Lawless Arbitrary Power, he had gone without a Tear—Let this suffice as a Specimen of this Writer's decent regard to the Memory of a King renown'd for Wisdom and Goodness; a Proof of the generous and worthy Temper of *Walsingham* the Learned, the Great: with whom I shall have an

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expostulatory Word or two, and then go on with my Story. As to our reforming our Understandings by the Works of Judge *Jenkins*, I wonder how the Thought of that should operate so strongly upon him, as to transport him well near out of his Wits, and throw him into a Fit of Indignation. Does not he know that this learned Judge had spent five and forty Years in the Study of the Laws of this Land, and that there was not a Person of either of the three honourable Soieties, who exceeded him for his Skill in the Laws; for an Integrity not to be corrupted; a Resolution not to be shaken? How comes the knowing, the penetrating Mr. *Walsingham*, to wonder that the Understandings of the Populace, the Bulk of Mankind, should want Reforming? And can he name any Person better qualified for that useful Work than the Wise and the Good? To this Question, Is it possible to acquit the Person of that unfortunate Prince from the Charge of violating the Laws; Acts of his own making? I return this Answer: Bare Affeверations, without Proofs, will not satisfy judicious Readers. This Writer, instead of satisfying rational Men with real Proofs, seeks more to take the Ears of the Multitude with big Words, and bold Assertions; which can't gain Credit with any, but such as abandon their Judgments to an implicit Faith. Let indifferent Men
 judge

judge of this King's Innocence, by this Man's way and manner of Accusation; for would he that had the hardiness to lay such Crimes to the Charge of a King, out of Modesty, be sparing of bringing his Proofs if he had any? 'Tis no Fault in me, I hope, to suit my Answer to his Charge; and where Particulars are not enumerated to make a general Reply. Let him name the Acts which King CHARLES made, and afterwards violated; and if he does not receive Satisfaction from the Pen that writes this, let him go to *Suffolk-Street*, and there Triumph. We are told by this Writer, *that the tragical Fate He suffered, was the Effect of a Power not less lawless, or faithless, than that by which he violated all the Acts of Liberty, and the Petition of Right.* The same Objection lies against this as the former part of the Charge, on account of the generality and uncertainty thereof, which is no trifling, but as he well knows, a legal Exception. Let me add, that his way of expressing himself is so vile and abominable, that I shall give loose to my Zeal, in this Case not only justifiable, but laudable; and tell him, that he has given a demonstrative Proof, that some Men are of so depraved a Nature, that they can quickly pass thro' (which is usually a Work of Time) the several Stages, and instantaneously reach the (not to be envied) height of Baseness. He further as-

fures us (and can any one distrust the modest and faithful *Walsingham*) that He suffer'd that calamitous Fate, which could only make Him lamented. And that, had He breath'd his last in Exile, in the manner of his abdicating Son, he had gone without a Tear. In this Sentence, there is such a mixture of Ignorance, Ill-nature, and Ill-manners, that 'tis hard to say which prevails; and I will defy O—m—n himself to utter any thing more ridiculous, indecent, and spiteful. Let this Defamer of Majesty read over the numerous Libels published by the encouragement of his beloved Friends, with which the righteous Soul of this pious Prince was daily vex'd; the execrable Sermons dispersed among the People, to steal away their Affections, and excite them to Acts, 1st, Of Irreverence, then Hostility; and the Remonstrances, Declarations, &c. of the Rebel Parliament, if possible, still more injurious and provoking: Let him consider the Affliction he suffered, in being parted from his Wife and Children; in losing the Flower of the Nobility, and Gentry, fighting for their King, the Church, and their Laws; and in seeing that Hell of Miseries, and Chaos of Confusion, to which this once flourishing Kingdom was reduc'd. Let him view this Prince in his Prisons; *Carisbrook Castle, Hurst Blockhouse, &c.* see him depriv'd of all Comforts, but that of a good Con-

Conscience ; and then tell me, whether the Man who could look on such an Object of Compassion without an Eye of Pity, or speak of such Sufferings without the utmost Grief and Compunction, had not an Heart of Stone, and a Brow of Brass.—But I, for the present, leave Mr. *Walsingham*, and turn myself to a third Antagonist, who made his Appearance in the GAZETTEER of the 6th of *October*—’Tis my Misfortune, not to have that Paper before me, so that I can’t relate the Author’s Words with exactness ; but I think, tho’ I have not a Verbatim Memory, I can express the Sense of this Writer, without any material Mistake — “ He seems to
 “ look on the Defence of King CHARLES
 “ as a most ridiculous Action, and very elegantly compares it to the Washing of the
 “ Blackamoor White ; and would have the
 “ Tory Writers (meaning the Defenders of
 “ that King) thought a parcel of odd whimsical Creatures (not unlike the Historian
 “ *Buck*, who, contrary to the current of
 “ History, labour’d to prove *Richard III.*
 “ a good and handsome Prince) ready to
 “ contradict all others, and themselves too.

THIS leads me to the First Part of my Defence, to produce the Testimony of several learned and good Men, in behalf of their King, most worthy Persons, who had the Honour to know Him, to shew that I am not singular in my Opinion. Now the first

Person that I shall bring to testify for the King, is *Jeremy Taylor*; a Person universally known by his Writings, and as universally admir'd for his Learning, Knowledge, and Primitive Piety. This worthy Prelate knew the King particularly well, and was a Witness to his Words and Actions: what therefore so eminent a Person says, especially from the Pulpit, must have as much weight and credit as any single Testimony can carry with it. I shall transcribe a few Words from a Sermon preach'd by this good Bishop in *Christ-Church, Dublin*, at the Funeral of the Lord•Pimate *Bramhall*. In the 30th Page of his Discourse he calls Him, “ the Martyr of most glorious and eternal
“ Memory. In the 34th the best Man, and
“ the wisest Prince in the World. In the
“ 33^d — That most incomparable and di-
“ vine Prince.

THE next Evidence for his Majesty, is Bishop *Brownrigg*, a worthy Prelate, noted for his Learning, exemplary Goodness, and great Moderation. I have in my hand, a Sermon preach'd in *St. Mary's in Cambridge*, by this truly moderate and christian Divine, which he concludes with these remarkable Words; “ Survey the World, and see how
“ many such Princes your Thought can
“ present you with. Surely their Names
“ may be written in a small compass. We
“ may, and should boast of God's Mercy:
“ All

“ All Christendom cannot afford such another.

THIS Sermon was preach'd in the Rebels Quarters in 44; so that the good Doctor was not afraid to tell them the Truth, when their Lawless Power was at the heighth; for which he receiv'd the usual Reward of Loyalty in those Times, a Prison.

THE next Witness we call, is the Learned and Pious Bishop *Morton*, who in a Sermon preach'd in the Cathedral of *Durham*, May 5. — 39. towards the Close, proclaims from the Pulpit, “ The Wisdom, Temperance, “ Charity, Justice, Conjugal Fidelity, Clemency and Patience of this Prince; each “ of which (says the Right Reverend Prelate) if they were in any one eminently, “ would greatly ennoble him in the Estimation of all good Men.” Now all these “ being conspicuous in this One (meaning “ the King) what but black Malice can “ cast a Cloud upon such Brightnesses?” Again; “ A Prince so religious in himself, that “ if we call him the most Religious of “ Kings, what King could take Exception?

I SHALL present the Reader next with a larger Character of this good King, drawn by Dr. *Isaac Bargrave*, Dean of *Canterbury*; in a Sermon preach'd *March 27. 1627.* “ The King resolves with *David*, I will “ hearken what the Lord God will say unto me. To which end, How constant is He

“ He in his Private, how frequent in his
 “ Publick Devotions? How reverend in
 “ his Gestures? How exemplary in his
 “ Life? You can’t count that Flattery;
 “ which our just Comfort, and which the
 “ Duty of the Day calls for. If *Regis ad*
 “ *Exemplum* be a good Rule, can the King-
 “ dom find a better Master to teach the
 “ Atheist Religion? The Glutton, Tem-
 “ perance? The Drunkard, Sobriety? The
 “ Prophaner, Sanctity? The Lascivious,
 “ Chastity? The Idolater, Purity? Inso-
 “ much, as would the Subjects well learn
 “ the King’s Lesson, we could not have such
 “ Cause to fear the Wrath of God, in the
 “ Prosecution of his Judgments upon us:
 “ since the Obedience and Piety of this our
 “ holy Guardian stands, like the good An-
 “ gel, like *Moses* in the Gap, to divert
 “ God’s Plague from us.

THE Reader is here to be put in mind,
 that what is last related in Honour of his
 Majesty by a worthy Dignitary of the
 Church, was spoke not upon Report, but
 Knowledge: That this Reverend Person hav-
 ing had the Honour to attend the King as his
 Chaplain, was an Eye and Ear Witness to
 the Truths he delivered; and therefore that
 whatever this honest Relater has said know-
 ingly, the Candid and Ingenuous ought to
 receive readily. And for the same Reason,
 the following Character, setting forth the
 Worth

Worth of this renown'd Prince, ought to meet with an attentive Ear, coming from a Reverend and Honourable Attendant on the King, Dr. *Henry King*, Dean of *Rochester*, and afterwards Bishop of *Chichester*; who in a Sermon at *St. Paul's*, *March 27. 1640.* has left to Posterity this Memorial of his Virtues. " He hath as gloriously Reign'd over you in his Example, " as in his Care. And, to the whole World, " approv'd himself as great a King in Virtue, as in Title. Whether I look on his " Oeconomick Relation, as Husband, Father, or indeed, as a good Man: or, " whether I mention his solid Wisdom and " clear Judgment, able to steer the Counsels, " and direct the most prudent Ministers of " State in his Affairs. Or his undaunted Courage, not sparing to Adventure his Person, " as a Leader, rather than a Commander. " Or his excellent Moderation and Patience; or the Humility of his Disposition " made up of *Titus'* Affability, accessible " to the meanest Suitors, at all times; more " like a Father than a Master to those about him: or his singular Integrity and " Justice. Let me not omit his great Temperance, never through the whole Course " of his Life guilty of the least Excess: " But above all (that indeed which crowns " the rest) the Regularity of his Devotions; " used by Him with such Reverence and
" Con-

" Constancy, that He hath made the Court
 " Canonical by *his* Hours. I don't forget,
 " *continues this Reverend Person*, where I
 " am, and whose Errand I deliver. This
 " is no Place to give Titles to Men, but to
 " give Honour to God. But I must tell
 " you, when there is so much Justice in
 " the Cause, and so much Merit in the
 " Person, and such an Opportunity as this to
 " Warrant, and my Conscience to bear Re-
 " cord, that in the Attestation of *St. Paul*, I
 " speak the Truth in Christ, I lye not. For
 " 'tis not *Quod Audivimus*, but *Quod Vidi-*
 " *mus*: I take not upon Hear-say; my own
 " Attendance hath long and often made me
 " an Eye-witness, and I thank God that I
 " have seen it. I say, for me on these
 " Terms to be silent, were to prevaricate
 " against the Truth; and for you not to
 " desire to hear it, were to declare your
 " selves most unthankful to God, who hath
 " blest you with so religious and just a
 " King.

I HAVE before me another Sermon on
March 27. 1642. appointed for *St. Paul's*
Cross, but preach'd in *St. Paul's Church*, by
Richard Gardyner, D. D. and Canon of Christ's
Church: Hear then what this worthy Doc-
 tor says. " You are to magnify the Al-
 " mighty, by the Providence of whose
 " Goodness we have a renowned King, who
 " is an indulgent and careful Father of the
 " Church.

" Church and Common-Wealth; a constant
 " exemplary Encourager and Advancer of
 " all Godliness and Honesty. . Some Kings
 " have been so compos'd, that eminent
 " Vices, no less than eminent Vertues held
 " a joint Concurrence in them, as we see
 " the Dross runs with the Metal: but his
 " gracious Majesty is of so refin'd, so sanc-
 " tified a Temper, that Envy itself can't
 " find the least Track of a reigning Vice in
 " Him. Who sees not that He is *Rex*
 " *mitioris Ingenii*? His Clemency and Mo-
 " deration, proclaim Him a King of his
 " Passions, as well as Nations." What I
 have transcribed from some Divines of great
 Worth, is directed principally to the Cler-
 gy, who can be no Strangers to the Senti-
 ments of Primate *Usher*, Archbishop *Shel-*
don, Bishop *Juxon*, Bishop *Duppa*, Bishop
Warner, Bishop *Sanderfon*, Bishop *Morley*,
Dr. Hammond, *Dr. Holdsworth*, *Dr. Turner*,
Dr. Heywood, and *Dr. Ferne*. They must
 know the Esteem He was in with these
 Worthies; how they reverenc'd His Royal
 Virtues, and honour'd His Memory.

WHAT is therefore so well known, will
 make any further Testimony from the E-
 piscopal Clergy in behalf of His Majesty,
 unnecessary: something, however, from
 Laymen, and two or three Presbyterians, in
 honour of His Majesty, may not be im-
 proper. Let Sir *Philip Warwick* first speak;

A Prince of a most excellent Temper, strength of Understanding, and regularity of Affections; having no Transports to any Vice, but endowed with Habits of Knowledge and Piety; and so unapt to have made any Invasion upon the Liberty and Property of his Subjects, but as some early rude Attacks of a Popular Faction seem'd to force Him to defend his Sovereignty.—Again; Of whom I'll say, that to good and loyal Minds, He was fitted to have been an Instrument to make Subjects enjoy Wealth, Peace, and Godliness; as any King that ever reigned in this Land. He goes on; Being arrived at York, and cheerfully entertained by all there, his Knowledge, his temperate Course of Life, his just Mind, and pious Soul, were so conspicuous, that He found a Loyalty, when He had nothing of Power to attract any Persons to him: His Principles answer'd to true and solid Reason, and united with divine Ordinances; and therefore He was own'd by Persons of the best Quality, and of most Knowledge in his Kingdom; even when He was so far from being able to Reward, that He was not able to Protect either Himself or Them. This Gentleman had the Honour to be call'd the Knight Treasurer; the Business of the Office being very much left to him, by the Bishop of London in the Reign of King CHARLES I. and the Earl of Southampton, in that of King CHARLES II. And they found him
worthy

worthy the Confidence they placed in him; a Person of the strictest Honesty, and most untainted Integrity! The Testimony of such an one, is worth a thousand.

Who knows but this *Defence* may chance to fall into the Hands of some Gentlemen of the Army; they'll be pleas'd, on this Occasion, to read the Testimony of a Brother Soldier; To oblige therefore these Men of Honour, I'll transcribe a Passage to our present Purpose from the *Memoirs* of Sir Roger Manley, who had the Honour and Courage to engage in several Battles for His Majesty: and afterwards, in pacifick Times, (for 'twas his Happiness to see the Royal Exile restor'd) this Noble Cavalier employ'd his Pen in Defence of the Cause he had before vindicated with his Sword; and shew'd the same Spirit and Fire in his old Age as a Writer, with which in his younger Years he fought. — “ This Prince was the best of Kings, and the meekest of Men; Valiant, Pious, and Eloquent; of infinite Reason: His Publick, and Private Virtues were eminent; Born for the Good of Mankind, if He had not fallen amongst Monsters instead of Men. Famous for Patience, Piety, Chastity, and Justice; of an unshaken Fidelity towards God, and Man.

As my Lord *Capel* was in universal Esteem, admir'd by his worst Enemies, even

Those who voted his Destruction; the Judgment of so Honourable a Person, deliver'd from the Scaffold, a few Minutes before he was murder'd, commands our Attention and special Regard. Thus then the Christian Hero spoke——“ I am
 “ condemn'd to Die, contrary to the Law
 “ that governs the World, the Law of the
 “ Sword; I had the Protection and Honour of That for my Life.”——He proceeds; “ Behold an *English* Peer condemn'd
 “ to Die, not by, but contrary to all the
 “ Laws of *England*; for keeping, for obeying the *Fifth Commandment*, given by,
 “ and wrote with the Finger of God himself.——Gentlemen, *says this Noble Lord*,
 “ I can't imitate a better and greater Ingenuity than His, who said of Himself,
 “ *For suffering an Unjust Judgment upon Another, Himself was brought to suffer by*
 “ *an Unjust Judgment.*” He goes on to make an humble and ingenuous Confession of his Fault, in giving his Vote for the Bill against the Earl of *Strafford*, declaring it the Effect, not of Malice, but human Frailty, of an *unworthy Cowardice*, as he terms it, in not resisting the great Torrent which at that time carried that Business. He takes occasion again to remember His Majesty, whom he mentions with great Respect; telling his Auditors, “ That
 “ he could not speak or think of Him, but
 “ he

“ he must needs say, that in his Opinion,
 “ who had Time to consider the Images of
 “ all the Greatest and most virtuous Prin-
 “ ces in the World, there was not a more
 “ Virtuous, and sufficient Prince known in
 “ the World.” And as he had been a
 Counsellor for several Years to King
 CHARLES II. he thought it proper, in his
 Circumstances, to speak his Knowledge of
 that Prince, whom he exceedingly com-
 mends for his great Judgment, great Un-
 derstanding, and great Apprehension: that
 He had in his Nature much Honour, and
 was a very perfect *Englishman* in his Inclination. This Speech, tho’ plain, is at the
 same Time a noble one.

HEREIN appears a true nobleness and
 greatness of Mind, which, like Truth, is ever
 best express’d by an unaffected Plainness:
 This Simplicity of Speech became a Patriot
 taking his Farewel of the World, and must
 be allow’d the proper Eloquence at that
 Time; on that Occasion, more moving than
 the Elegance of Style, than the Embellish-
 ments and Ornaments of Rhetorick. The
 Character of this noble Lord for untainted
 Honour, is so well known, that this De-
 claration of his, made in his last Moments,
 on behalf of his late martyr’d Sovereign, is
 alone sufficient to over-ballance the Revil-
 ings and base Slanders of ten thousand Li-
 bellers.

I AM willing to oblige all Parties, and shall therefore, for the sake of my good Readers, the Presbyterians, &c. say something in Honour of the King, from three Gentlemen of that Persuasion, Sir *Thomas Herbert*, the Reverend Mr. *Vines*, and the Reverend Mr. *Alexander Henderson*. The first of these Gentlemen, left behind him a Treatise call'd, *Memoirs of that unparallel'd Prince of ever blessed Memory, King CHARLES the First*. This small Piece, valuable for the Candour wherewith it was wrote, I recommend to the Perusal of such Dissenters as, like this honourable Knight, are free from Prejudice, religiously devoted to Truth. Now what this honest Presbyterian took more particular Notice of, was His Majesty's great Patience, Humility, Command of his Passions, perfect Resignation, entire Reliance on Providence, and constant Reading of the Scriptures; join'd with the most fervent Devotion, expressive of the exalted Piety of this most holy Prince. I am oblig'd to consult Brevity as much as I can, and shall therefore, like *Euclid*, make my Proof by References.

To the 14th, 27th, 40th, 93d, 100th, 105th, 108th, 117th, 118th, 128th Pages of those Memoirs; as likewise to the 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, and 66th Pages, wherein Sir *Thomas* vindicates injur'd Innocence, and wipes off an Aspersion of
double

double Dealing, which *Cromwell*, and some of his Gang, had the Impudence to charge his Majesty with. Before I have done with this Witness, I'll transcribe a short Story from Him, which though digressive, the Reader will not think unentertaining.

“ One Night, a little before the King took
 “ His leave of *Oxford*; the Gentleman
 “ (now call'd Lord) of the Bedchamber;
 “ who lay in a Pallate by the King's Bed-
 “ side: awaking, observ'd the Room per-
 “ fectly dark, and thereupon, raising him-
 “ self up, look'd toward the Lamp; but
 “ not hearing the King stir, he forbore ris-
 “ ing, or to call on those in the next
 “ Chamber to bring in another Light: a-
 “ bout an Hour after, he fell asleep again,
 “ and awak'd not till Morning; when he dis-
 “ cern'd the Lamp bright burning; which
 “ so astonish'd him, that taking the bold-
 “ ness to call to the King, he told His
 “ Majesty what he had observ'd: where-
 “ upon the King reply'd, that he himself
 “ awaking also in the Night, took Notice
 “ that all was dark; and to be fully satisfi-
 “ ed, He put by the Curtain, to look at
 “ the Lamp; but some time after, He
 “ found it light, and concluded that the
 “ Earl was risen, and had set it upon the
 “ Bason lighted again. The Earl assur'd
 “ His Majesty he did not. The King then
 “ said, he did consider it as a Prognostick
 “ of

“ of God’s future Favour and Mercy to-
 “ wards Him, or His; and that altho’ He
 “ was at that time so eclips’d, yet either He
 “ or They, might shine out bright again.”
 This is to be read in the 87th and 88th
 Pages of that Book. And as a further
 Evidence, that the King had a strong Im-
 pression on his Mind, that his Son would
 be restor’d, be pleas’d to take Notice of
 what He said to Sir *Thomas* the Day
 of His Murther, Page 129th, and 130th.
 “ When the King deliver’d me His Bible,
 “ He charg’d me to give it the Prince, so
 “ soon as He return’d; and that it was His
 “ last and earnest Request, that He would
 “ frequently read in it; which in all the
 “ Time of His Affliction, had been His
 “ best Instructor and Delight, and to me-
 “ ditate on what He read.

———*Surely a Ray from Heaven*
Convey’d the Notice———

THE next Presbyterian I am to intro-
 duce, shall be the Reverend Mr. *Vines*.
 This Gentleman, it must be own’d, had
 gone great Lengths with the Rebels; se-
 duced, ’tis charitably to be hoped, by Misre-
 presentations and vile Slanders, (the Case of
 many worthy Men) misled into Errors more
 by pious Frauds, than rancorous Malice,
 blinded first with the Mists of Suspensions
 and Jealousies, and then hurried on to the
 Precipice of Rebellion. But not to have

too hard thoughts, not to make too severe Interpretations of this Gentleman's erroneous Actions——'Twas Mr. *Vine*'s good fortune to attend the Parliament Commissioners during the Treaty at *Newport*; there he had an Opportunity of conversing with Captain *Burroughs*, and other Servants of the King, and of being present at several Conferences that His Majesty had with the Commissioners, and the Assembly Divines. In this Treaty, he could not but observe the Prudence and good Order of the King, thro' the whole Transaction, carried on by His Majesty with the utmost Regularity and Decorum. Again, he could not but take notice, that tho' the King was single, and obliged to Answer the Commissioners (who were many, and Persons of great Parts, and Understanding in the Law and Affairs of State) what they had in Proposition or Objection: His Majesty's Answers were still pertinent, deliver'd without any Perturbation, without the least shew of Discomposure: and, in Admiration of the great Abilities of the King, ingenuously confess'd to Mr. *Burroughs*, that he had been deluded to unworthy Thoughts of the King; but was now convinced to an exceeding Reverence of Him, and hop'd so of Others; and earnestly solicited those who attended Him, to use all means to rescue Him from the intended Villany of the Army.

E

Saying,

Saying, " Our Happiness was great in such
 " a Prince, and our Misery in the Loss of
 " Him would be unspeakable.

AND when he return'd to Town, meeting with a particular Friend, he discours'd with him of his Majesty in Terms of the greatest Respect; telling him, that He was the best of all Christian Princes, and that there was not any one of the Kings of *Judab* like Him. These last Lines I write by Memory, which I think in this Particular does not fail me; but to give the Reader satisfaction herein, I refer him to the Postscript subjoin'd to a Letter wrote about 20 Years ago by Mr. *Charte*, to Mr. *Chandler*, a Presbyterian Minister at *Bath*, and published with this Title, *The Irish Massacre set in a true Light*.

BUT I hasten to the Declaration of the Rev. Mr. *Alexander Henderson*, Principal Minister of the Word of God at *Edinburgh*, and chief Commissioner from the Kirk of *Scotland* to the Parliament and Synod of *England*, made upon his Death-bed. " Whereas the great-
 " est Part of the distemper'd People of
 " these miserable distracted Kingdoms have
 " been, and are wofully abus'd and misled
 " with malicious Misinformations, against
 " His sacred Majesty, especially in Point of
 " Religion and moral Wisdom; whereof I
 " confess, with great Grief of Heart myself, to have been none of the least, who
 " out

“ out of imaginary Fears and Jealoufies;
 “ were made real Instruments to advance
 “ this unnatural War, &c. I conceiv’d it
 “ the Duty of a good Christian, especially
 “ one of my Profession, and in the Condi-
 “ tion that I lie, expecting God Almighty’s
 “ Call, not only to acknowledge to the All-
 “ merciful God, with an humble sincere
 “ Remorse of Conscience, the Greatness of
 “ this Offence, &c. but also for the better
 “ Satisfaction of all others, to publish this
 “ Declaration to view of the World; to
 “ the intent, that all those (especially of
 “ the Ministry) who have been deluded
 “ with me, may by God’s Grace, and my
 “ Example, not only be undeceived them-
 “ selves, but also stirred up to undeceive
 “ others with more Alacrity and Facility.
 “ I do therefore declare before God and
 “ the World, that since I had the Honour
 “ and Happiness to converse and confer
 “ with his Majesty with all Freedom, espe-
 “ cially in Matters of Religion, that I found
 “ Him the most intelligent Man I ever
 “ spoke with; as far beyond my Expres-
 “ sion, as Expectation, grounded upon the
 “ Information that was given me (before I
 “ knew Him) by such as I thought should
 “ have known Him: I profess, that I was
 “ oft-times astonished at the Solidity and
 “ Quickness of his Reasons and Replies;
 “ wondred how He, spending his Time so
 E 2 “ much,

“ much in Sports and Recreations, could
 “ have attained to so great Knowledge, &c.
 “ I must say, that I never met with any Dis-
 “ putant of that mild and calm Temper,
 “ which convinc’d me the more, and made
 “ me think, that such Wisdom, and such
 “ Moderation, could not be without an
 “ extraordinary Measure of Divine Grace.
 “ I observ’d all his Actions, more particular-
 “ ly those of Devotion, which I must truly
 “ say, are more than ordinary. I inform’d
 “ myself of others, who had serv’d Him
 “ from his Infancy, and they all assur’d me,
 “ there was nothing new, or much enlarg’d,
 “ in regard of His Troubles, either in His
 “ Private or Publick Way of Exercise, &c.
 “ O that those who sit now at the Helm
 “ of these Weather-beaten Kingdoms, had
 “ but one half of His true Piety and Wis-
 “ dom ! I dare say, the poor oppress’d Sub-
 “ ject should not be plung’d into so deep
 “ Gulphs of Impiety and Misery, without
 “ Compassion and Pity. I dare say, if His
 “ Advice had been follow’d, all the Blood
 “ that is shed, and all the Rapine that is
 “ committed, should have been prevented.
 “ If I should speak of His Justice, Magna-
 “ nimity, Charity and Sobriety ; Chastity,
 “ Patience, Humility, and of all His both
 “ Christian and Moral Virtues, I should
 “ seem to flatter Him to such as do not know
 “ Him, if the present Condition I lie in
 “ did

“ did not excuse me from any Suspicion of
 “ worldly Ends, when I expect every Hour
 “ to be call’d, &c. and the discharging my
 “ Conscience before God and Men, did not
 “ oblige me to declare the Truth simply
 “ and nakedly, &c. Never Man heard
 “ Him complain, or bemoan his Condition,
 “ in the greatest Durance of War and
 “ Confinement: when He was separated
 “ from his dearest Consort, and deprived
 “ of the Comfort of his innocent Children,
 “ the hopefull’st Princes that ever were in
 “ these ingrate Kingdoms; when he was
 “ denied of his Counsellors and domestick
 “ Servants, and stripp’d of all Counsel and
 “ Help of Man; and us’d so harshly as
 “ would have stupify’d any other Man:
 “ Then did his undaunted Courage, and
 “ transcendent Wisdom shew itself more
 “ clearly, and *vindicate* Him from the Ob-
 “ liquy of former Times, to the Astonish-
 “ ment of his greatest Enemies. I confess,
 “ this did so take me, that I could not but
 “ see the Hand of God in it, which will
 “ render *His* Name Glorious, and (I great-
 “ ly fear) *Ours* Ignominious, to all Poster-
 “ ty, &c.

I SHALL (from Dr. *Hollingworth*) add,
 that this Gentleman, when He came from
Newcastle to *Edinburgh*, did design to un-
 bosom himself in the great Church at *Edin-
 burgh*, as to the Virtues of King CHARLES I.
 and

and the Reasons of this Change of his Opinion of Him ; which being understood by some Leaders in the Assembly, they hindred his Preaching ; after which he fell Sick ; and no doubt, to unburthen and ease his Mind, drew up in this Declaration what he intended to Preach, had he been permitted. This was one of many of the Royal Converts the King made, who wanted only to be known to be admir'd, and was still the more admir'd the better he was known. I turn my self now to the Reverend Clergy, to whom I beg leave to address a few Lines: Whatever the Sense of the present Age may be, Posterity will have Reason to admire, when they read, That in the Year 1735. *The Memory of King CHARLES I. was publickly and very scandalously revil'd ; that He was represented as an Enemy to Law and Liberty ; compar'd to the worst of our English Kings, Richard III. that the Administration of Cromwell the Usurper, a common Plunderer and Murderer, was preferr'd to His Government ; which was in that esteem with the main Body of the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, that in Defence thereof, they ventur'd their Liberty, Fortunes, and Lives : and that the good Deeds of this worthy Prince should be so totally disregarded, a Prince who wrote, who fought, and died for the Church, that not one of the sacred Order should open his Mouth, or employ his Pen in Vindication and Defence of this most injured King.*

HACTENUS.

F I N I S.

POSTSCRIPT.

TO *BRITANNUS*.

SIR,

BEING in a Country Village, where the *Gazetteer* is not read, I knew nothing of your Letter of the 25th, till last Week, when I met with it in Town. After my return, I read it with some Care, and thought a few Hours would not be ill spent, in drawing up a Reply; which I have accordingly employ'd in penning the following Answer. Whereas, you object against the greatest part of my Defence (the Testimonials in behalf of the King) as immaterial and foreign to the Question; give me leave to differ from you, and shew you, that I have Reason on my side for the Disagreement, by proving, that what I have offer'd in Defence of the King by Testimony, (so far as that is a general and indirect Argument) has some relation to the Subject about which you and I can't at present agree. You don't forget, Sir, the unspotted Characters of the Persons I brought as Witnesses, and what they testified in Honour of His Majesty: Now allowing the Testimony of those worthy Persons, whom you can't deny to be *Testes probi & legales*; it follows, that when His Majesty is represented as an ill Prince, an Enemy to Law and Liberty, such a Representation can't be true, but Derogatory to his Honour, and highly Injurious: Because there

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can be no Instance given, from the Creation, of any Prince, with those Qualifications, and so eminently Good, who turn'd his Back upon the Laws, and was an Oppressor of his People. I content my self, with giving a single Reason, following therein the Steps of *Euclid*, *Archimedes*, *Apollonius*, and the whole Tribe of Demonstrators. As not seeing then any Cause to quit the Path I am in, till I have made the most of this general Argument, I shall still steer the same Course, adding Testimony to Testimony, in hopes that you yourself, when I have finish'd it, may own *That* not impertinent, which at present you judge nothing to the purpose, *That* to carry some weight with it, which as yet appears light, and of no moment.

AFTER the King had by many Indignities and Force, been driven from *Westminster*, he retir'd, you know, to *Tork*; where several noble Lords, who had met with the like Usage, (jealous of the King's Honour and Safety, as well as their own) with all dutiful Observance, attended their injur'd Sovereign.

AND on the 13th of *June*, 1642.—Four and forty Lords and Privy Counsellors published the following Promise. “ We do engage our selves, “ not to obey any Orders or Commands whatsoever, not warranted by the known Laws of the “ Land. We will defend the true Protestant Religion, established by the Law of the Land, the “ lawful Liberties of the Subject of *England*, and “ just Privileges of your Majesty, and both your “ Houses of Parliament.

Subscribed by

Lord Keeper.

L. D. of *Richmond*.

L. Marq. of *Hertford*.

E. of *Lindsey*.

E. of *Cumberland*.

E. of *Huntington*.

E.

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|---|---------------------------------------|
| E. of <i>Bath</i> . | L. <i>Howard</i> of <i>Charlton</i> . |
| E. of <i>Southampton</i> . | L. <i>Newark</i> . |
| E. of <i>Dorset</i> . | L. <i>Paget</i> . |
| E. of <i>Salisbury</i> . | L. <i>Shandois</i> . |
| E. of <i>Northampton</i> . | L. <i>Falconbridge</i> . |
| E. of <i>Devonshire</i> . | L. <i>Paulet</i> . |
| E. of <i>Cambridge</i> . | L. <i>Lovelace</i> . |
| E. of <i>Bristol</i> . | L. <i>Savil</i> . |
| E. of <i>Westmoreland</i> . | L. <i>Coventry</i> . |
| E. of <i>Berkshire</i> . | L. <i>Mobun</i> . |
| E. of <i>Monmouth</i> . | L. <i>Dunsmore</i> . |
| E. of <i>Rivers</i> . | L. <i>Seymour</i> . |
| E. of <i>Newcastle</i> . | L. <i>Grey</i> of <i>Ruthen</i> . |
| E. of <i>Dover</i> . | L. <i>Capell</i> . |
| E. of <i>Carnarvon</i> . | L. <i>Falkland</i> . |
| E. of <i>Newport</i> . | Mr. <i>Comptroller</i> . |
| Ld. <i>Mowbray</i> and <i>Mal-</i> | Mr. <i>Sec. Nicholas</i> . |
| <i>travers</i> . | Mr. <i>Chancellor</i> of the |
| L. <i>Willoughby</i> of <i>Eresby</i> . | <i>Exchequer</i> . |
| L. <i>Rich</i> . | L. <i>Chief Justice Banks</i> . |

AND on the 15th of *June*, 1642. Two and forty Lords and Privy Counsellors made the following solemn Declaration and Profession.

“ WE whose Names are underwritten, out of
 “ the Duty which we owe to His Majesty’s Hon-
 “ our, and to Truth, do profess before God, and
 “ testify to all the World, that we are fully per-
 “ suaded, that all His Majesty’s Endeavours tend
 “ to the firm and constant Settlement of the true
 “ Protestant Religion, the just Privileges of Par-
 “ liament, the Liberty of the Subject, the Law,
 “ Peace, and Prosperity of this Kingdom.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Lord Keeper. | L. Great Chamberlain. |
| Duke of <i>Richmond</i> . | E. of <i>Cumberland</i> . |
| Marquiss <i>Hertford</i> . | E. of <i>Bath</i> . |
| E 2 | E. |

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| E. of Southampton. | L. Grey of Ruthen. |
| E. of Dorset. | L. Howard of Andover. |
| E. of Salisbury. | L. Newark. |
| E. of Northampton. | L. Paulet. |
| E. of Devonshire. | L. Lovelace. |
| E. of Cambridge. | L. Rich. |
| E. of Bristol. | L. Savil. |
| E. of Clare. | L. Mobun. |
| E. of Westmoreland. | L. Coventry. |
| E. of Berkshire. | L. Dunsmore. |
| E. of Monmouth. | L. Seymour. |
| E. of Rivers. | L. Capell. |
| E. of Dover. | L. Falkland. |
| E. of Carnarvon. | Sir Pet. Wych, Compt̃. |
| E. of Newport. | Mr. Sec. Nicholas. |
| L. Mowbray and Maltravers. | Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer. |
| L. Willoughby of Eresby. | L. Chief Justice Banks. |

YOU'LL be pleased to look over the foregoing Lists, and weigh well what those noble Lords promise, and solemnly profess, not forgetting their Characters; and I leave it to your Ingenuity to say, whether you really think such worthy Persons, such Men of Honour (as you can't deny many of them to have been) could possibly be made Instruments to advance Arbitrary Power: So that if what you insinuate be true; That some Foreign Prince, resolv'd to enslave his People, has been assisted in that wicked Design, by some of his Nobles, Gentry, and Clergy, your Conclusion is extremely illogical, and can't in the least affect Persons of another Character, true Patriots of distinguish'd Probity and Honour. And such were some, many of these. But to go on with my Defence, and give further weight to this general Argument, which you are so unwilling to think of any Force.

ON

ON *Jan.* 27. 1643. a Letter was sent to the Earl of *Essex*, signed by 43 Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, of the House of Peers; and 118 Members of the House of Commons. They therein take Notice of the deep and Princely Sense that possessed His Majesty's Royal Heart, of the Miseries of his poor Subjects, and of his most entire and passionate Affections, to redeem them from that deplorable Condition, by all Ways consistent with his Honour, and the future Safety of the Kingdom, of which, they say, (he gave such unquestionable Demonstration) that as it were Impiety to question the Sincerity of them, so were it great want of Duty, and Faithfulness in them, (call'd to be Witnesses of His Actions, and privy to his Intentions) not to Testify and Witness to all the World, the Assurance they had of the Piety and Sincerity of both, of which they were most entirely satisfied. And on *March* 19. 1643. They published a Declaration, wherein they profess to the World, That they have the inward Comfort of their own Consciences witnessing with them, that they have improv'd all Opportunities and Advantages for restoring of this Kingdom to its former Peace; and that they must witness for His Majesty, his most hearty Desires thereof; and that tho' both His Majesty's, and their Endeavours therein, had been made frustrate, yet God in his great Goodness had rais'd up their Spirits, not to desert their Religion, their King, their Laws, their Lives, and the Liberties of *English* Free-born Subjects; and by God's Assistance, and His Majesty's Concurrence, they were resolv'd to unite themselves as one Man, and chearfully adventure their Lives and Estates, for the Maintenance and Defence of the true reform'd Protestant Religion of the Church
of

of *England* (of which they profess themselves to be) for the Defence of the King's Person, and Right of his Crown; for the Regaining and Maintaining the Rights and Privileges of Parliament, and the Liberty of the Subject's Person, and Property of his Estate, according to the known Laws of the Land. To this they subjoin a Prayer to the God of Heaven, *That he would prosper them according to the Goodness of the Cause they had in Hand.* And in another Declaration, these honourable Patriots declare to the *Westminster* Rebels, "That they are too well known even to themselves, to be suspected to incline to be either Papists or Slaves. They say further, That there were very few among them, who did not concur fully to those good Laws that were made this Parliament; and that they think themselves obliged to Truth, to the present Age, and to Posterity; to let the World know, that as they were much more tender of the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of the Kingdom than of their Lives and Fortunes: So the cruel Condition they were in, and the heavy Judgments and Proscriptions impos'd on them by their Equals, have proceeded, and been caused from their Conscience, Loyalty, and Duty." I have no room, Sir, to set down the Names of those worthy Members of the House of Commons, who join'd with the Peers in the fore-mentioned Letters and Declarations; but for your Satisfaction, I refer you to the 384, 385, and 386, Pages of the Second Part of the King's Works, under the Title of, *A Collection of Declarations, Treaties, &c.* So that the Tyrants which you dreamt of at *Tow* and *Oxford*, were only at *Westminster*: where they were to be seen and felt; not only visible, but terrible. *Ex Ore duorum aut trium Testium* &c.

